Nippon Times

No. 16,544 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

NEW SUZUKI CABINET INSTALLED IN OFFICE AT IMPERIAL PALACE

Formal Ceremonies Held at 9:30 P.M. Saturday Following Imperial Sanction

Investiture ceremonies for the Suzuki Cabinet were held on Saturday night at 9:30 p.m. in the Imperial Palace. Retaining the same posts that they held in the last Cabinet are Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and Justice Minister Hiromasa Matsuzaka. The new War Minister is General Korechika Anami.

Prime Minister Admiral Baron Suzuki concurrently assumed the posts of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Greater East Asiatic Affairs, but the step was temporary, as the personage that Prime Minister Suzuki had in mind was unable to arrive in time for the investiture ceremonies. Other concurrent posts held by the Cabinet members were also temporary measures, with separate appointments expected possibly during Sunday.

With the list of his Cabinet members completed during Saturday, Admiral Suzuki proceeded to the Imperial Palace the same evening and was granted an Imperial Audience at 8:15 p.m. when he submitted his list which was granted Imperial Sanction.

Work on the formation of the Cabinet had been begun by Admiral Suzuki on Friday morning, with the fundamental policy being to bring about a still closer relation between war command and civil administration. Agreement on the fundamental policy was reached first in a conference with General Anami, candidate for the post of War Minister.

With the selection of the War Minister having thus been unofficially decided, Admiral Suzuki conferred with Navy Minister Admiral Yonai, who agreed to retain his post. Army and Navy cooperation having been gained, Admiral Suzuki was able to select the rest of his Cabinet as he had planned and the work was completed during Saturday.

Shigenori Togo, former Foreign Minister, was invited to visit Admiral Suzuki's headquarters on Saturday. Mr. Togo thereupon left Karuizawa in the afternoon and reached Ueno Station the same night and immediately visited and conferred with Admiral Suzuki.

Meanwhile, Naoto Kobiyama President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, was reported to have left Hsinking on Sunday morning for Tokyo.

CANADA DISPATCHING ARMY

Only Volunteers Being Sent to Fight Against Japan, King Says

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—Canadian Prime Minister William L. Mackenzie King announced today in Parliament that Canada will send only volunteers to fight in the war against Japan, according to an Ottawa report. He said that Canada's fighting forces in the Pacific will be greatly less than those now employed in Europe. Canada's present overseas forces in all theaters of war now total about 750,000 men.

Invited to Food Parley

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—President Roosevelt today extended an invitation to the Canadian Government to participate in the Anglo-American Food Conference to be opened in Washington soon, according to a Washington report.

James Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, is slated to represent the Canadian Government.

Ties With Czechs Resumed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—Restoration of diplomatic relations with the Czechoslovak regime, and severance of all similar relations with the Slovak Government, have been announced by the Swedish Government today. Since the incorporation of the ex-Czech territory as a German protectorate and simultaneous independence of Slovakia, the diplomatic relations between Sweden and Czechoslovakia had been in a state of total interruption. For the time being, the ex-Czech Minister in Stockholm will carry out all duties concerned.

Set to Lead Wartime Japan

Shown above are the members of the Suzuki Cabinet following the investiture ceremonies on Saturday night. Left to right: (Front Row) Hiromasa Matsuzaka, Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and Tadaatsu Ishiguro. (Second Row) Tadahiko Okada, Hyogoro Sakurai, Vice-Admiral Seizo Sakenji, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda and Toyosaku Hirose. (Third Row) General Korechika Anami, Hiroshi Shimomura, Genki Abe, Kezo Ota and Hisatsune Sakomizu.

SUPREME WAR RESOLVE IS EXPRESSED BY SUZUKI

Exhorts People to Continue Battle With New Spirit And Courage

The determination to fall in action in the prosecution of his new duties was expressed by Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, in the first statement issued upon his assumption of his new post on Saturday night.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the situation did not allow any optimism and asked his 100,000,000 compatriots to fight with a new spirit of courage and furor for the defense of their country.

In his statement, which was issued after the close of the Investiture ceremonies, the new Prime Minister said; "I am indeed deeply moved that I have been given the Imperial command to form a Cabinet at this time when the military situation is very grave. Fortunately, the selection of the Cabinet members has been completed and the Investiture ceremonies have been held just now.

"The current war, which is being fought for the self-existence of the Empire, has entered a serious situation in which no optimism whatever is permissible. It is truly a matter of intense shame for us as subjects that despite the continued noble sacrifices on the front and the courageous efforts of the home front the situation is such that the enemy has seized a corner of our homeland. It must be said that if the situation should continue to develop in this monner, the foundations of the Empire's existence will be endangered.

"The heavy responsibility of preventing this can be sought from no one else but the 100,000,000 subjects of the land. The power of resistance to destroy the enemy and defend the motherland can exist only in their utter loyalty to the August Sovereign.

"Now is the time for every one of the 100,000,000 people to cast away what holds them down and to become the glorious shields for the defense of the national structure. I, of course, will deal with national administration with the readiness to fall at the head of you, the people. I ask you, the people, to manifest a new fighting power with the courageous and furious will to drive ahead over my body, and thus to place the Imperial Mind at ease."

'FREED' STATES AFFECTED

Domei

ZURICH, April 6.—The United States army has discontinued distributions of meat to the civilian population of the "liberated" countries under Allied military Government control about three months ago because of the growing shortage in the United States, the War Department spokesman told the Senate Agriculture Committee yesterday according to a Reuter's report from Washington.

Asked whether the United States would still supply meat to the "liberated" countries, the spokesman said that it was intended to supply them with canned meat but because of the increasing difficulties of the United States army to buy meat, meat products were discontinued for the civilian consumption in the "liberated" countries.

CABINET LINE-UP

The roster of the new Cabinet under Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, as at 4 p.m. on Sunday, follows:

Prime Minister—Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki
Foreign Minister and Concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs—Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki
Home Minister—Genki Abe
Finance Minister—Toyosaku Hirose
War Minister—General Korechika Anami
Navy Minister—Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai
Justice Minister—Hiromasa Matsuzaka
Education Minister—Kozo Ota
Welfare Minister—Tadahiko Okada
Agriculture and Commerce Minister—Tadaatsu Ishiguro
Munitions Minister and Concurrently Transportation and Communications Minister—Admiral Teijiro Toyoda
Minister Without Portfolio—Hyogoro Sakurai
Minister Without Portfolio—Vice-Admiral Seizo Sakonji
Minister Without Portfolio and Concurrently President of the Board of Information—Hiroshi Shimomura
Chief Cabinet Secretary—Hisatsune Sakomizu
Director of the Legislative Bureau and Concurrently Director of the Cabinet Planning Bureau—Naokai Murase

GAINING POPULAR TRUST DESIRED BY SHIMOMURA

Must Have Confidence in Government's Reports, Says New Information Board Head

In his first meeting with the press, Hiroshi Shimomura, new President of the Board of Information, declared that he believed in the principle of action first and that he would concentrate his entire efforts toward gaining the absolute trust of the people in the Government's reports.

Meeting reporters at the Prime Minister's official residence at 10:30 p.m. Saturday, Mr. Shimomura said: "The war situation is growing in bitterness and gravity, and I believe that at this time when the 100,000,000 people are renewing their determination and facing the serious stage of today, the principle of action first is most important."

The full value of reporting and propaganda must be raised to the highest level at this time, he pointed out, and what must be done for this is to have the people know the true facts. "It would be most undesirable to have doubt arise because of differences between what is reported through the press and radio and what the people know," he declared.

Facts will be frankly treated as facts, the new President of the Board of Information said, adding that it would also be his policy to listen to the voice of the people. He promised to concentrate his entire efforts toward making the people have absolute trust in the reports given by the Government and not to leave any room for doubts to creep in.

CABINET LEADERS VISIT MEIJI, YASUKUNI SHRINES

Pray for Certain Victory on Imperial Rescript Observance Day

Prime Minister Admiral Kantaro Suzuki together with Navy Minister Mitsumasa Yonai and War Minister Korechika Anami worshipped at Meiji Shrine and Yasukuni Shrine early on Imperial Rescript Observance Day, Sunday to pray for certain victory in the war.

Cabinet Meeting Held

Prime Minister Admiral Kantaro Suzuki and all members of the new Cabinet met at the Prime Minister's official residence from 1 p.m. Sunday for discussion of various urgent matters. The meeting adjourned at 1:40 p.m.

Anami Assumes Office

General Korechika Anami, the new War Minister, entered the War Ministry at a little after 11 a.m. Sunday and took over office from Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, following which the former delivered an address on his assumption of the new post and the latter on his departure from his post to the officers present in the ministry.

Koiso Calls on Suzuki

Prime Minister Admiral Kantaro Suzuki conferred with former Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the Prime Minister's official residence at 10:30 a.m. Sunday.

Members Get Together

Following the investiture ceremonies, the first meeting of the Suzuki Cabinet was held a little after 11 p.m. Saturday at the Prime Minister's official residence. The Prime Minister introduced his Cabinet members to each other and expressed his firm determination in handling the war situation, following which the Cabinet decided on the appointment of Hisatsune Sakomizu, Director of the Bureau of Banks and Insurance of the Finance Ministry, as Chief Cabinet Secretary and of Naokai Murase as Director of the Legislative Bureau and concurrently Director of the Cabinet Planning Bureau. The two officials were especially granted Shinin rank.

Okada Resigns Speaker Post

With his appointment as Welfare Minister, Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, handed in his resignation through Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives. The resignation was accepted on Sunday.

To Retain Court Status

Former Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Chuji Machida, former Minister Without Portfolio, Yonezo Maeda, former Minister of Transportation and Communication, Count Hideo Kodama, former Minister of Education, and Toshio Shimada, former Minister of Agriculture will be allowed to retain their former ministerial court status, it was announced on Saturday.

NATION'S DEFENSE SETUP FURTHER STRENGTHENED

Sugiyama, Hata Head Entire Army H.Q. on Mainland; Kawabe Leads Air Force

Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, former War Minister, and Field Marshal Shunroku Hata, Inspector General of Military Education and former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, have been appointed Commanders of the entire Army Headquarters respectively, while General Masakazu Kawabe, Commander of the Central Army district, has been installed as Commander of the Air Force Headquarters, it was announced by the War Ministry on Saturday.

The text of the War Ministry's announcement follows:

"In order to strengthen the defense of Japan Proper, the entire Army Headquarters and the Air Force Headquarters have been established.

"Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama and Field Marshal Shunroku Hata have been appointed Commanders of the entire Army Headquarters respectively, while General Masakazu Kawabe has been named Commander of the Air Force Headquarters."

To strengthen the iron defense of Japan Proper in anticipation of enemy landing operations as well as in view of the increasing intensity of the offensive and defensive battle on the main Okinawa island, the entire Army headquarters and Air Force Headquarters have been established, this being one of the most epochal events in the history of the Imperial Japanese Army.

The entire Army headquarters will be responsible for the supervision of the entire Army Forces in Japan Proper and the Air Force Headquarters will direct the various Air Units on the mainland.

With the establishment of these two headquarters in parallel with the recent reorganization of various Army districts such as the Northeastern, Eastern, East Sea, Central, and Western Army Districts, the plans for the establishment of a strong and powerful structure for the decisive battle on the mainland have been completed.

Simultaneously, the War Ministry announced other important shifts which were effected on the same day.

The announcement follows:

"General Kenji Doihara appointed Inspector General of Military Education.

"Lieutenant General Torashiro Kawabe appointed Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff.

"Lieutenant General Mamoru Hara appointed Director General of Military Education and concurrently Director General of the Army Mechanized and Armored Force Headquarters.

"Lieutenant General Eitaro Uchiyama appointed Commander of the Central Army District.

"Lieutenant General Yoshio Kozuki appointed Commander of the Chosen Army District.

"Lieutenant General Takeshi Mori appointed Commander of the Imperial Guard Division."

Fears Heavy V-Arm Raids

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—Intensified employment of the German V-weapons against England through the extension of their radius was predicted by Herbert Morrison, British Home Secretary, in a speech before a workers meeting, according to a London dispatch. Morrison declared that for this reason civil defense in England will be continued.

P-51'S TAKE PART IN RAID

First Time Enemy Fighters Appear In Various Localities in Japan

Enemy P-51's took part for the first time in raids over various localities of Japan during the day on Saturday. These P-51's called Mustangs were first made by the North American Airplane Company of the United States at the order of Great Britain.

It is not a very graceful looking plane for due to the position of the radiator below the cockpit the rear portion of the fuselage bulges giving it its characteristic appearance.

The engine was at first an Allison engine but recently the British Rolls-Royce Merlin engines produced in quantity at the Packard factories in the United States are being used.

The Mustangs are good at high altitude with a ceiling limit of over 40,000 feet and wings so constructed as to cut down resistance. The wing span measures 11.38 meters with the total length of the plane measuring 9.28 meters. According to enemy propaganda it has a speed of 700 kilometers but actually it is between 600 and 620 kilometers. Similar to the P-40 it is equipped with six seven-millimeter guns. It has a cruising distance of 3,200 to 4,000 kilometers.

109 B-29'S HIT SATURDAY IN NIPPON COUNTERACTION

29 Downed, 80 Damaged, One Yiojima-Based P-51 Fighter Blasted

Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces shot down or damaged a total of 109 B-29 bombers and one P-51 fighter in an engagement with the large formations of about 270 U.S. bomber and fighter planes that attacked Tokyo and Nagoya on Saturday morning.

Divided into several formations, each of which consisted of about 10 to 20 planes, the raiders attacked the Metropolis at about 10 a.m. principally bombing the factory centers west of Tokyo.

Japanese Air Forces in cooperation with the Land Forces shot down 13 B-29's and one P-51 fighter, besides damaging 40 other bombers in the counterattacking operations. Altogether 120 Mariana based B-29's and 30 P-51 fighters from Yiojima took part in the attack on Tokyo.

For about 50 minutes from noon the same day, approximately 150 B-29's raided Nagoya and its vicinity aiming to destroy factory zones. In a mobile operation, the first enemy echelon formation flew over the Hanshin district while the main strength of the raiders flying at an altitude of 4,500 to 6,000 meters dropped explosives and time bombs over the Nagoya area.

Speedily counterattacking the enemy, Japanese Air and Land Forces shot down 16 B-29's and damaged 40 others.

Damage caused to factory centers both in Tokyo and Nagoya was slight.

Prior to their raid on Tokyo, some of the Mariana-based enemy planes bombed Oshima and Niijima at 9:40 a.m.

At 7:50 a.m. the same day, six F4U fighters raided Kyushu.

LONDON POLES SENDING 2 OBSERVERS TO 'FRISCO

To Chiefly Concern Selves Over 300,000 Countrymen Fighting for Anti-Axis

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—The Polish exile Government in London has decided to send two observers to the San Francisco Conference, according to the military correspondent of the Evening Standard who believed that these representatives will concern themselves chiefly with the fate of the 300,000 Polish soldiers who at present are fighting on the side of the anti-Axis, according to a London dispatch.

Warsaw Regime Backed

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—Today's issue of the English-language weekly publication of the Washington Soviet Embassy's Information Department carries an editorial insisting that the Polish Provisional Government at Warsaw is entitled to recognition as the nucleus around which the future Polish Provisional Government of National Unity should be built, according to a Washington dispatch.

The editorial, following, as it does the storm caused by the Soviet Government's claim that the Warsaw regime should be allowed to participate in the United Nations Conference on International Organization scheduled for April 25 at San Francisco.

The editorial is in substance as follows:

"The Provisional Government which is undertaking the administration of Poland ought to form the basis, as well as the nucleus, of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity to be brought into being in Poland in the future.

"The Refugee Polish Government in London was completely ignored in the decisions which were reached at the Crimea Conference. The reason is clear. The Refugee Polish Government is nothing more than a bogus regime utterly discredited in the eyes of the Polish people."

It is clear from the foregoing that there is an intention on the part of the Soviet Government to support the Warsaw regime in its claim that it is entitled to become the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity.

Polish Leaders Disappear

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 6.—The exile Polish Government in London today charged that 14 Polish leaders had disappeared after accepting an invitation to confer with the chief of the Soviet Political Police, according to a London dispatch. The charge said that the missing Poles included the Deputy Prime Minister, three Cabinet members and the commander now discharged from the Polish home army. The Government statement said the Poles disappeared late last month, but added their names could not be disclosed.

British Battleship, King George V, Hit In Okinawa Battle

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—Several warships forming the main strength of the British fleet in Pacific waters, including the 35,000-ton battleship King George V, were damaged in action off the Sakijima group, a British officer returning to Nimitz' Headquarters revealed today, a Guam dispatch said. The damage was inflicted by Japanese Air Units which subjected the British vessels to concentrated attacks when the latter launched a three-day assault on the islands from March 31 to April 2, the officer said.

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—Nimitz's Headquarters announced today that Japanese Air Units had carried out fierce attacks on the U.S. fleet in the waters around the Okinawa Islands. According to a report by Grant MacDonald, AP war correspondent from an advance U.S. base in Okinawa yesterday, fighting there has now reached its greatest intensity since operations were commenced on April 1.

JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK ENEMY NEAR MEIKTILA

Furious Fighting Now Raging In Burma; No Change Is Seen in Coastal Area

Furious fighting continued last week in the vicinity of Meiktila in Burma as the Japanese Forces gradually positioned themselves to meet the general counteroffensive planned by the enemy. With the rainy season two months away, a part of the enemy was pushing southward from the Myinmu area and had moved to Undwin, about 30 kilometers northeast of Meiktila. The enemy force was meeting stiff Japanese interceptive action.

Meanwhile, no vast change had occurred in the coastal region.

In the Irrawaddy River sector and in the southwestern district, 45,000 enemy troops had been killed and wounded since January.

On Luzon, Japanese Units east of Manila were continuing heavy fighting, with particularly great results being scored since March 27 in the lashing counterthrust carried out near Ipo. Heavy fighting was going on in the north, in the region of the Saracsac Pass, while the enemy's bombing and strafing of Baguio was growing more intense. The enemy was gradually pushing an infiltrative offensive with guerrillas as spearheads.

Japanese Units intercepting the enemy landing near Legaspi on the southeastern tip of Luzon had inflicted casualties of more than 500 upon the enemy up till April 2.

In Cebu, Japanese Forces, in coordination with the action around Zamboanga in Mindanao, were inflicting heavy losses on the landed enemy, destroying four tanks and inflicting losses of 400 on the enemy.

Enemy ship movements in this region were growing more active. Toward the end of March more than 40 vessels operated in this area and with April about 100, indicating an enemy effort to expand its bases in this region.

Probing British Meat Supply

Domei

GENEVA, April 6.—A detailed report by the British Government on the difficulties of the British meat supply during the war will be placed before the Dominions conference, which is now taking place in London, according to a Daily Express report. The report shows that since the beginning of the war 2,300,000 tons of meat which were on their way to England from overseas were lost by U-boat torpedoing and bombing. Six of the ten refrigerator ships which left Australia were also sunk.

34 MORE WARCRAFT SUNK AND BATTERED IN OKINAWA WATERS

New Gigantic War Results Bared by I.H.Q.—Total Enemy Losses Now 245

Imperial Japanese Air and Sea Units established another new record in the brilliant battle results gained on and after the night of April 5 by sinking or damaging a total of 34 U.S. warcraft including two converted aircraft carriers, four battleships, 12 warships of unidentified category, one destroyer, three cruisers, and 12 transports in their vigorous attack launched in the sea area off the main Okinawa Island, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 5 p.m. on Sunday.

Losses on the Japanese side were one battleship, one cruiser and three destroyers sunk, the communique disclosed adding that all the Air and Sea Forces which took part in the said operations belonged to the Special Attack Corps and that there were tremendous war results that were not ascertained in addition to those announced.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5 p.m. April 8

"1—Our Air and Sea Units in full force attacked the enemy warcraft as well as task forces around the main Okinawa Island on and after the night of April 5.

"A—War results obtained by our side in the said attack follow:

SUNK
2 Converted Aircraft Carriers
1 Battleship
6 Warships of Unidentified Category
1 Destroyer
5 Transports

DAMAGED
3 Battleships
3 Cruisers
6 Warships of Unidentified Category
7 Transports

"B—Losses on our side:

SUNK
1 Battleship
1 Cruiser
3 Destroyers

"2—All the Air and Sea Forces which participated in the said attack belonged to the Special Attack Corps and in addition to the foregoing battle results those unascertained are not small."

Enemy Losses Mount

In close cooperation, Japanese Air and Sea Forces in their endless counteroffensive operation again sank or damaged 34 U.S. warcraft, including two converted plane carriers, four battleships, 12 warships of undetermined category, one destroyer, three cruisers and 12 transports, in the Southwestern Islands area. Thus a total of 245 enemy war vessels have been sunk or damaged in the short period of a little over two weeks following the commencement of the big-scale U.S. landing operation against the main Okinawa Island on March 23.

Our Wild Eagles and sea forces contacted groups of hostile warships at every point and launched death-defying attacks in which they achieved brilliant war results, as was revealed by the Imperial Headquarters on Sunday afternoon.

With increasing vigor the Japanese shock action from the air and sea is now being continued and further tremendous battle results are anticipated.

The composite war results (confirmed) obtained by the Imperial Japanese Air and Sea Forces in their battles with the U.S. task forces in the Southwestern Islands area since March 23 up to the present now aggregate 245 warships, sunk or damaged.

Detailed figures follow:

	Sunk	Sunk or dam	Damaged	Tot
Aircraft carriers	3	2	3	8
Converted carriers	3	0	6	[illegible]
Battleships	5	1	5	11
Large warships	5	0	16	21
Battleships or cruisers	0	1	12	13
Battleship or transport	1	0	0	1
Cruisers	27	0	7	34
Cruisers or destroyers	6	0	2	8
Cruiser or transport	0	0	1	1
Destroyers	18	0	12	[illegible]
Transports	16	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Landing transports	18	0	0	18
Warships of unidentified category	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minesweeper	1	0	0	1
Oil tanker	0	0	1	1
Grand total	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]

ENEMY FOCUSSES ATTACK ON HANOVER AND BREMEN

Columns Moving Northward to Strike Hamburg; Yankees Enter Langenslaza

Domei

BERLIN, April 7.—The Weser front continued to be the scene of the heaviest fighting on the Western Front as both British and American units sent columns northward through northern Germany aiming at Hanover and Bremen and ultimately Hamburg. The right wing of the British 2nd army yesterday established a costly bridgehead near Stolzenau and affected a weak junction with the American 9th army which after crossing the Weser near Minden and Hamelin is continuing its attack with two strong columns thrusting toward Hanover.

Frontline reports revealed, however, that German counterattacks north of Stolzenau on the Weser had greatly reduced the British foothold. Stiffening German resistance was also reported between Minden and Hoexter against increased American pressure. The German military spokesman placed there American forces at Pyrmont which they captured yesterday and also at Munden.

In the Thuringia sector to the south, the spokesman added, the Americans entered Langenslaza, and Gotha as well as Meiningen were lost. In Eisenach, fierce street-fighting continues, he said.

Meanwhile a miniature battle raged with ferocity far behind the main battleline in the encircled Ruhr district. This pocket area enclosed by the rivers Rhine, Ruhr and the Sieg measures 90 kilometers from north to south and 110 kilometers wide from the Rhine and including the Sauerland.

Strong American pressure was exerted on the eastern and northern front of the pocket yesterday with two main focal points, one at Dortmund and the other at Soest due east of the city. The American 1st army units carrying the attack against Dortmund suffered severe tank losses and were stopped three kilometers northwest of the city. The town of Soest was simultaneously attacked from the north, east and southeast and approached to within six kilometers of the city before the enemy was stopped.

In the south, meanwhile, the left wing of the American 7th army increased its pressure against the main sector between Gemuenden and Karlstadt. German troops north and south of Warzburg withdrew to the northern part of the city where the encircled garrison is holding out against stiff attacks.

Soviets Approach Vienna

Domei

BERLIN, April 7.—Marshal Alexander Tolbulkin's troops have reached the periphery of Vienna, the military spokesman declared today. The 3rd Ukrainian Army pressed forward to encircle the city simultaneously from the southeast and northwest, but the Germans are carrying out stiff counterattack west of the capital. Soviet troops which advanced along the St. Polten-Vienna highway were cut off and annihilated yesterday.

Meanwhile the entire front from the Beskides to the Baltic held its breath for the opening of the expected big Soviet offensive. The Red Army is still inactive although its preparations for the new offensives appeared completed.

That Marshal Gregory Zhukov, Commander of the 1st White Russian Army, is waiting for the formations released in the West Prussian area or that he is first waiting the decision at the Gulf of Danzig, before Koenigsberg or in Courland in order to have the strongest possible reserves to back up his attacks is held likely, but an earlier start of the offensive is also expected.

Thus the ominous lull before the storm prevailed over the entire Eastern Front. Apart from the fighting centered around Vienna, in the Vistula bottomland and the white Carpathians, no important fighting took place during the past 24 hours.

In the German-Hungarian frontier region, German attacks were highly successful between the Mur and upper Raab River. Fiercest fighting took place south and west of Vienna, but after his initial advances, Tolbukhin's troops were checked.

At the extreme northern end of the front, Soviet attacks against the Koenigsberg fortress increased in fierceness especially against the southern and northern part of the front. All breakthrough attempts, however, collapsed in the face of stubborn resistance and some breaches were sealed off. The fighting in Courland abated.

Germans Evacuate Sarajevo

Domei

BERLIN, April 7.—German troops have evacuated their positions in Sarajevo in Yugoslavia, it was announced here today. Fierce street-fighting raged within the city during the last few days and military quarters here estimate that the losses sustained by the bandit troops number more than 5,000.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 7

In the German-Hungarian border territory our formations attacked the rear of an enemy fighting group between the Mur and the upper Raab while in the focal point of the fighting south and west of Vienna strong enemy forces were intercepted after initial gain of ground. On the March and in the southwestern spurs of the White Carpathians, numerous Soviet attacks were foiled. On the front between the West Baskides and the Stettin Haff there were only operations of local importance.

Formations of the 9th Protecting Division and other units of the navy and the Sappers Landing Formation in exemplary achievement succeeded despite strong enemy fire to take all wounded and all arms from Oxhoeft Kaempe to the Putzig Nehrung at the Gulf of Danzig.

In the western Vistula depression local Soviet thrusts were foiled up to one breach. Enemy attacks in front of the Koenigsberg fortress against the southern and northern front increased in violence but they collapsed in the tough resistance offered by our garrison. Some breaches were sealed off in counterthrust.

In northeastern Holland enemy formations were intercepted in fierce skirmishes at Coevorden while British attacks in the fighting sectors of Lingen and Rheine were foiled with severe casualties. North of Lake Duemmer enemy tank spearheads were checked near Kornau, the pressure on the Weser has been intensified while the bridgehead at Stolzenau was narrowed by our counterthrust. South of Hameln American forces advanced toward the east. On the northern front of the Ruhr district an enemy tank group attempting to break through in the direction of Dortmund, was repulsed by our concentrated artillery fire. At Soest and on both sides of Winterberg and on the Sieg sector American attacks collapsed after the loss of numerous tanks.

East of Muehlhausen in Thuringia, a fierce battle is raging. Although Eisenach and Langensalza were lost, our troops from the mountain area of the Thuringia forest launched numerous attacks against the enemy rear communications. Between Rhoen and Karlstadt on the Main. American fighting groups pushed our positions eastwards.

The Wuerzburg garrison held its own against enemy attacks in the northern part of the town. Our troops at Marktbreit prevented the enemy from making further gains of ground and warded off local enemy thrusts on the Jagst. Between Heilbronn where a fierce battle is raging and Ettlingen in Baden, our tanks and grenadiers sealed off a deep breach southwest of Bretton in a counterthrust and destroyed 23 tanks and armored reconnoitering cars. Our troops according to available reports destroyed 67 British-American tanks and armored reconnoitering cars.

In Italy fresh enemy attacks at Mont Cenis and on the Ligurian coast have been foiled. On the Adriatic Sea the British succeeded in establishing a small bridgehead between Lake Comacchio and Rno but the bridgehead was sealed off. The fierce battle in northwestern Dalmatia is still being continued.

American bomber formations yesterday penetrated central Germany and particularly hit the residential quarters of Leipzig, Halle and Gera.

PARTY WILL BACK CABINET

Japan Political Association Unanimously Agrees to Cooperate

An emergency general meeting of the Japan Political Association whose cooperation had been requested by Prime Minister Admiral Kantaro Suzuki in the formation of the Cabinet was held at 3 p.m. Saturday.

At the meeting attended by President General Jiro Minami, Yasuo Kanemitsu, Director of General Affairs and Chairman and other directors and General Secretary Kenzo Matsumura, President Minami reported that he had been invited to Cabinet Headquarters on Saturday morning by Admiral Suzuki who requested his cooperation and asked that he with some others join the Cabinet.

As a result of discussions as to the attitude taken by the Japan Political Association it was decided unanimously that the association would assist and cooperate with the new Cabinet at this critical time. All matters relevant to Cabinet entry were left to President Minami who proceeded to the Cabinet Headquarters to inform Admiral Suzuki of the decision, after the meeting had adjourned at 4 p.m.

SOVIET WOMEN EXHORTED

Told to Be Prepared to Fight New Powerful Enemy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—Soviet women should not think of taking a rest after the war for the Soviet Union is threatened by another "powerful enemy," and must be prepared to destroy this new enemy, declared Mrs. Paldinem, Director of the Communist Movement in Latvia, in a broadcast today over the Latvian-Soviet radio, the Folkets Dagbladet reported.

To prepare for these future prospects, she said that the Soviet women in the near future should not think of returning home for work but should work in central kitchens, laundries and similar collective institutions.

The paper opines in this connection that there was no doubt that Mrs. Paldinem in referring to this new enemy was meaning the United States and Britain because the Soviets regard Germany already as being conquered.

REICH QUARTERS SILENT ON DEVELOPMENTS HERE

Wilhelmstrasse Says F.D.R., Churchill Pushing Anti-Nippon Stand at Kremlin

Domei

BERLIN, April 7.—Silence still continues in German quarters with regard to the latest developments in Japan as German papers took time to inform their readers of the events. The resignation of the Koiso Cabinet and the appointment of Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki to form a new Government appeared in German papers on Saturday. No news about Moscow's serving notice on the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality appeared on that day, however.

The papers published no comments on these events. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman on Saturday noon merely read the statement issued to the press in Tokyo and withheld any comment except to say that it was merely a Soviet gesture and that it did not mean that the Soviets would swiftly change their attitude toward Japan.

He pointed out that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are continuously fearing that the Japanese-Soviet relations might take a turn quite different from what they should like to see, and have mustered all their influence to create an anti-Japanese attitude in the Kremlin. However, he said, a period of one year remains in the effectiveness of the pact, and Marshal Stalin can continue to maintain diplomatic freedom of action in East Asia.

Anti-Axis Overjoyed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—Hysterical joy and an atmosphere of intense optimism have been caused in the United States, Britain and Chungking over the notification by the Soviet Government of its intention not to extend the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact of 1941. The strong wishful-thinking stirred up by the news has apparently pushed the situation on the Western Front into obscurity, and anti-Axis talk is monopolized by the non-extension of the pact.

Reports said that the effect on American economic circles was comparable as the effect at the time of the Soviet entry into the anti-Axis camp at the outbreak of the German-Soviet war. The State Department, asked to comment by the press, declared that the United States Government greatly welcomed the move while Congressional and other Washington circles were apparently ready to dance with joy at the Soviet attitude toward Japan.

Experts, however, pointed out that if the Soviet Union held literally to the stipulations of the pact, it was technically effective until April 25, 1946 and that what attitude the Soviets would take on this point was unclear at the present moment. They held, however, that the Soviet move would firstly contribute not in a small part to the early end of the Pacific war and secondly that it would show Japan and the rest of the world that the Soviet Government fully understands its contradictory position.

The New York Times declared that Marshal Stalin had informed President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at the Crimea Conference of the general time and basis of announcement in manner clearer than usual and that the latter two had made some sort of concession in exchange. Therefore, the journal said, the latest news from Moscow is being received by informed quarters with mixed feelings of joy and misgivings.

The New York Herald Tribune, however, worked itself into a frenzy of joy exulting, "The step has fully supported our firm belief."

Far East Attitude Watched

Meanwhile, the London correspondent of the Dagens Nyhetar, said that the Soviets had not informed the other anti-Axis nations of the move previous to its being made but that because it was favorable for the anti-Axis there was no one to protest. He pointed out that the possibilities of a political and diplomatic schism had not decreased, even though it might not be as serious as it is on European problems.

Hinting of a Soviet diplomatic offensive, the Manchester Guardian asserted that the world's interest was focussed not on the point of whether the Soviets would enter the war against Japan but on the point as to whether what attitude the Soviets would assume in the Far East.

Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister of External affairs, now in London, warned that the step was the first move to be taken by the Soviet Union in her effort to play an important role in the future in the Pacific region. In contrast, Walter Nash, Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, expressed vast optimism, observing that the step was not a declaration but that it held the possibilities of a comparatively early arrival of an important decision.

Chungking's joy was by far the most maniacal. The Ta Kung Pao urged the Chinese people swiftly to prepare for a general counteroffensive because the chance had arrived and asserted that the defeat of Japan would come far earlier than generally expected. The official organ of the Chungking army, warned that the Japanese Forces would continue to fight with all their power but optimistically said that when Germany has been defeated vast quantities of Soviet weapons would flow to Chungking.

PRESS COMMENTS

Sunday, April 8, 1945

CABINET FOR SURE VICTORY FORMED

ASAHI—Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, 79 years old, with bullets buried in his body, has assumed the responsible post of Prime Minister at this moment when the enemy is near at hand. His case may be rightly compared to that of French Premier Georges Clemeneeau who in his 76th year of age assumed a similar post toward the end of the First World War in order to save his fatherland, whose fate it appeared was almost sealed.

The French soldiers at the front at that time had almost lost their fighting spirit, while the people at home were hopelessly demoralized. Economic resources at home were almost exhausted, while the supply of arms and ammunition was fast running low. The entire efforts of aged Clemenceau were concentrated on the single task—the task to prevent the downfall of France through restoration among the French people who were confident in their final victory. He arrived at the conclusion that the only way to accomplish this heavy and responsible task was to acquire the entire support of the diplomats and the military leaders in the country. Based on this conclusion, he dismissed all those who stood in his way both from the military and diplomatic circles in the country. The next step taken by him was the honest and speedy disclosure of the circumstances in which France stood at that time to all people at home. In one year, considerable improvements were observed in the general situation. The people regained their fighting morale, while the Cabinet was geatly strengthened. Thus, France gained her final victory in the First World War.

The present situation of Japan, and the position of Admiral Suzuki today may not be exactly the same as those of France and Clemenceau toward the end of the First World War. But in many respects, at least, we may learn something from the policy followed by Clemenceau at that time. Now may we find in the members of the newly formed Cabinet such great power and refreshing atmosphere as expected by the people at large whose only wishes are to gain final victory for their fatherland. At least, we wish that they will make their very best to meet the earnest expectations of the people without delay.

Speaking without reserve, the people at large are expecting of the new Prime Minister to adjust various affairs at home and realize the national unification and smooth cooperation of the different quarters in the country rather then an unusually great ability as a statesman or exceptionally great power to carry out heavy works. Therefore, it is greatly to the credit of the new Cabinet that Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai has remained in his post of Navy Minister, while General Korechika Anami has assumed the post of War Minister.

We need mention nothing about the Navy Minister for we know all about his ability. Relative to Finance Minister Toyosaku Hirose, we know very little except that he was a successful cooperator with Eiichi Baba in the Hirota Cabinet in 1936. We only wish he will do his best to prosecute his duties. The selection of Genki Abe, former Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, as Home Minister may be admitted to be a good plan to smoothly dispose of all affairs concerning the execution of the war time administration, maintenance of peace at home, strengthening of local defense, as well as the prosecution of military and local administration. Hiromasa Matsuzaka has remained in his post as Justice Minister, while Tadaatsu Ishiguro has been selected as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. In this connection, we have nothing to specially mention.

Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Munitions and concurrently Transportation and Communications Minister, is expected to show his excellent ability in increasing the production power of the country for he has exhibited unusual ability as Inspector of Administrative Affairs. Vice-Admiral Seizo Sakonji, Minister Without Portfolio, will greatly be an able Assistant to the Cabinet. Meanwhile, the selection of Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, as Welfare Minister, and of Hyogoro Sakurai, former supreme adviser to the Japanese Army in Burma, as Minister Without Portfolio, may be taken as typical cases indicating the close relations existing between the new Cabinet and the political circles in the country. The selection of Kozo Ota and Hiroshi Shimomura, members of the House of Peers, as Education Minister and Minister Without Portfolio respectively, has been a success on the part of the new Prime Minister. In the selection of the Director of the Cabinet Planning Bureau, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and the Director of the Bureau of Legislation, we admit with pleasure that the new Government has been quite right in its selections.

After all, the 100,000,000 people of Japan, together with the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia, are anxious to see that the new Cabinet immediately take all necessary measures to secure final victory for Japan. The new Cabinet which was formed under the skies full of the wings of several dozen B-29's must quickly and without any hesitation, carry out all necessary measures both abroad and at home, to annihilate the enemies who are already at the gate of the Japanese Empire.

BUENOS AIRES SIGNS PACT

Joins Pan-American Nations; U.S. to Resume Trade

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 5.—Argentina today signed the pact of Inter-American countries at Mexico City there by rejoining the Pan-American family of nations, according to a report from that city.

Following the step taken by the Argentine Government, a Washington dispatch said that the U.S. State Department simultaneously announced that it has lifted the special economic restriction against Argentina and has resumed trade with that country thus permitting American ships to put in at Argentine ports. Heretofore, they have been forbidden to use Argentine harbors for several months.

Commenting on Argentina's decision, Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla said that all the American countries have now realized that the Western Hemisphere has been completely united.

British Official Killed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—The British Government announced yesterday that Hamilton Dufferin, a special envoy sent by the Ministry of Information, had been shot dead by the Japanese on the central sector of the Burma front, according to a London report. Dufferin was head of the Empire Section of the Ministry of Information up to 1942. Later he was sent abroad by the Ministry as a special envoy. While he was on the Burma front, he was engaged in special propaganda against the Japanese Forces.

Antony Heads Red Army

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—General Alexie Antony was appointed today as the new Chief of the Red Army succeeding Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky, who was assigned to command the White Russian army of General Ivan Cherniakovsky, who was killed in battle recently, according to a Moscow report.

Adm. Suzuki Is Right Man to Lead Japan To Final Victory, States Adm. Takeshita

"He is the right man to be the Prime Minister at this time of the national emergency," declared Admiral Isamu Takeshita, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, referring to the Imperial command to Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, his close friend, to form a new Cabinet.

Admiral Suzuki is 79 years, but this is no time to bother about age, Admiral Takeshita continued. He is a younger man than Georges Clemenceau, who was over 80 years, when he became French Premier and Clemenceau's fighting spirit contributed greatly to the winning of the First World War.

A statesman guiding the destiny of a nation is compared to a man at the helm, Admiral Takeshita observed. The ship of the Japanese State is now cruising in a heavy storm, but the old captain knows how to take the ship into a harbor of victory.

Admiral Suzuki is an intrepid fighter, in spite of his mild appearance. He was commander of the Torpedo Boat No. 6 during the Sino-Japanese War, Admiral Takeshita remembered. The entrance to Weihaiwei was barred with booms, but he made an opening through the booms in defiance of the hail of enemy shells, distinguishing himself by blasting the two enemy battleships Ting-yuan and Chen-yuan.

With the old sailor at the helm, the Admiral firmly believed in final victory.

FIGHTING DETERMINATION TURNED SOVIET WAR TIDE

How Grim Situation Facing Moscow Was Averted Is Described in Asahi

How Moscow was saved from falling into German hands three years ago is told by Masaharu Hatanaka in an article in the Asahi. The thought of the rapidity with which conditions such as existed in Moscow at the time the Germans were threatening it are now being created in the Japanese mainland was uppermost in the author's mind when he decided to write his story. His story follows:

"There are moments when I remember the conditions in Moscow three years ago when the Soviet Union was hovering between life and death. What are the events which are taking place around us at the moment? The enemy is intensifying its attacks against our mainland. The population of the principal cities are moving elsewhere on a big scale. The people are being organized into volunteer corps. There are few things happening around us today that do not suggest that there is something very unusual about the situation confronting our country.

"When I look at these things which are taking place all around us today, I think that there are going to be created in our country conditions such as obtained in Moscow when the Soviet Union was in a most difficult position. A look at the history of the Soviet Union will show that Moscow was something of a bottomless pit to a man thinking of the conquest of the Soviet Union.

Dismayed But Determined

"It is full of examples of the defeat of a foreign army at a moment when it was near Moscow after a march which seemed almost irresistible. No wonder that although the Soviets were dismayed, they did not lose their confidence in their ability to beat the enemy when it threatened Moscow three years ago.

"The battle of Moscow three years ago was the occasion for the Soviets to be conscious, as they had not been conscious before, of the effect the history of a race has upon it in a war which is to decide its rise or fall.

But it would be a mistake to think that the Soviets successfully defended Moscow against the armies under Fuehrer Hitler because they had a conviction of victory based on the teachings of the history of their country. The authorities of the Soviet Union did all that was humanly possible in order to save Moscow.

"What was the position of the Soviet Union when the Germans got within 35 kilometers of Moscow? The output of heavy industries had declined by 60 per cent and the production of agricultural products by more than 30 per cent. The Ukraine, in addition to other areas with from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 inhabitants, had fallen into German hands.

"The Red forces were suffering from an acute shortage of tanks and planes. There were few Soviet tanks in the field against the German tank units which were advancing at a great pace toward Moscow from the direction of Smolensk. And German planes were dominating the skies over the vast area from Smolensk to Moscow.

"The military review on November 7 in honor of the Revolution was held with great haste at early dawn so that it might not be interrupted by German planes. There was no moral support forthcoming from Britain and America, countries which were supposed to be extending as much of such aid as possible to the Soviet Union. The British and American radio broadcasts on the struggle of the Soviet Union were such as gave the impression that Britain and America had abandoned all hope of seeing Moscow defended successfully.

Success Is Described

"The Soviet Union was in a dire plight, indeed. The question arises as to how the Soviets were able to save Moscow while their country was under such adverse circumstances? The first reason for the successful defense of Moscow was the determination of the supreme commander of the Soviet armies, his wonderful power of organization, the swiftness with which he made his decisions and the rapidity with which he acted on them. The second reason was the solidarity of the upper strata of the Communist Party which forms the mainstay of the Soviet people.

"On October 15, the diplomatic corps left Moscow. About this time, many high officials of the Soviet Government moved from Moscow to places in Ural, Siberia, and along the Volga River, and with them went various Government offices.

"There were two men who had made up their minds to stay in Moscow no matter what happened. They were Premier Stalin and Foreign Commissar Molotov. They remained at the Kremlin and from there Premier Stalin, the Commander-in-Chief, gave words of encouragement to the commander of the forces defending Moscow over the telephone.

"The thought that Premier Stalin was in Moscow gave considerable encouragement to the officers and men engaged in the actual work of defending Moscow and also to the inhabitants of the capital who had determined to help defend it to the last. The general impression among the Soviet people was that Premier Stalin, the Commander-in-Chief, would not leave Moscow even should it be entered by the Germans.

"There is nothing to support the conclusion to which one might jump, from all the foregoing, that there was no hitch in the work of perfecting the structure which enabled Moscow to defend itself to the last man, and that it was in an orderly fashion that all the things to be done in order to save Moscow were carried out.

"With the evacuation of the capital on October 15, it seemed to the general populace that Moscow was doomed. A state of near panic reigned with the people frantically carting their household goods away on trucks or with packed knapsacks fighting their way to the stations to get out of the city as quickly as possible.

Situation Was Gloomy

"Station platforms and waiting-rooms were scenes of wild confusion with barely any walking space. People fearful of missing trains hung on to the steps while those who could not get on presented a pitiful sight. Others who could not get train passage nor cars or wagons made up a long line of evacuees extending to the horizon, trekking their way in the direction of Gorki and carrying all they possibly could.

"The shock which the people of Moscow felt and the confusion into which they were plunged by the aggravated conditions may be deduced from the story of one provision store manager. For having given permission to the store clerks to take as much provisions as they could and make their escape, this manager was arrested and sentenced to death by a firing squad, according to a newspaper item of October 18.

"The Mayor of Moscow issued orders that factories should operate, city traffic should be conducted as usual and restaurants opened immediately. Those who closed their shops despite this were all severely punished. Only when martial law was enforced three days later on October 19 did things gradually begin to quiet down.

"What has become of the people who evacuated from Moscow to rural districts? The technicians and laborers went to places where the government organs and factories were transferred. However, a large number of people who evacuated from the battle zones into the hinterland found it impossible to find dwelling places. As all residents of cities and towns are under the direct supervision of the Government in the Soviet Union, the Government allotted a certain number of evacuees to each house, but as shortage of living quarters was already acute in the country, all of the evacuees could not be sheltered.

Difficulties Are Faced

"The Soviet press, recounting the difficulties entailing the removal of factories, said that when trains arrived at their destinations, the passengers could not find either the space to unload their luggage or houses to live in. Because of such conditions many coming from Moscow and other cities and towns situated on the front were sent to villages managed by the Cooperatives. Through the efforts of these Cooperatives, the evacuees were given shelter with farmers and their families. These evacuees immediately joined the Cooperatives, strictly observing the same labor hours and principles which were observed by all the members of the Cooperatives. They received their food rations also from the Cooperatives.

"It was undoubtedly difficult for city residents to work on farms and adjust themselves to their new environment, but by combatting difficulties and participating in the production of foodstuffs, the evacuees could live in peace, not constantly threatened by bombings and the roars of guns. By starting on a new life in rural districts, the evacuees were able to begin a new mode of life.

"The Soviet Government, when carrying out mass evacuation, did not consider individual interests or luxuries, and the people on their part endured all sorts of privations to cope with the general situation. Confronted with an imminent situation, the Government preferred speed to perfection accompanied by delay. However, it must not be overlooked that the Government adopted a coordinated plan, though it might not have been thoroughgoing or subtle, when conducting this large-scale evacuation."

Pope Pius Donates Monetary Present To Our Army, Navy

Pope Pius XII has donated ¥40,930 to the Japanese Army and Navy to be used in relief enterprises for the war dead and the wounded and sick. Archbishop Paolo Marella, Apostolic Delegate to Japan, recently visited the relief departments of the Army and Navy and presented the Papal gift.

IRISH PRIESTS ARE SAFE

Nuns and Orphans Also in Mandalay Hospital Escape

Dublin papers recently carried the news that the Irish priests in Burma are safe. The report, by a Reuter special correspondent, said that the Irish and other priests, nuns and orphans, who resided at the leper hospital in Mandalay had escaped safely, except for the death of one priest and the wounding of four by artillery fire.

The report revealed that the priests had not been interfered with by the Japanese Forces, who merely questioned them as to their nationality and their families, and added that the Irish priests of the group, Flattery and McMahon were well.

Meanwhile, an Exchange report quoted the Spanish nun, Mother Purification, head of the leper hospital, as declaring that the Japanese did not interfere with the management of the hospital. Often Japanese surgeons would visit the hospital, she said, and they seemed to be impressed by the place. She said that the Japanese promised to do everything possible to supply medical supplies to the hospital.

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CABINET MEETING DECIDES TO DISSOLVE IRAPA, IRAMC

Step Taken With Formation of National Volunteer Force to Up Home Defense

With plans for the formation of the National Volunteer Force completed for the perfection of the defense of the homeland, it was decided at the Cabinet meeting on April 2 that simultaneously with the establishment of the central and local structures of the National Volunteer Force, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps will be dissolved.

The report as made at the general meeting of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association on Wednesday with the same to be made at the general meeting of the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps on April 11 is as follows:

1. The National Volunteer Force will establish a central structure with the Prime Minister as the Commander-in-Chief.
2. For the organization and management of the National Volunteer Force the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps will for the time being be utilized.
3. Simultaneously with the establishment of the central and local structures of the National Volunteer Force, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps will be dissolved.
4. All auxiliary bodies of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will, circumstances permitting, be dissolved to be absorbed into the National Volunteer Force.

News and Views

American Propaganda

It is to laugh that American newspapers of late have been warning the American people that they must be prepared and guarded against any "Japanese peace gestures at some early date," as the Philadelphia Inquirer put it in its editorial on April 4. Undoubtedly such utterances have partly been prompted because of the new American landings on the Okinawa group with the obvious implication to the American reading public that the end of the campaign against Japan is close—which is far from the case.

The main purpose of this press campaign, however, is one to divert the American popular attention from the stupendous American losses in personnel within the last few months in the bold operations directed against the Japanese mainland. The Japanese "bleeding" tactics have been responsible for such heavy American casualties that the American authorities are doing everything possible to withhold its significance from the public. On Luzon Island in the Philippines the enemy's casualties have already exceeded 100,000 and the figure bids fair to increase considerably in the face of the effectiveness of the Japanese counter-attacks. In the recent Yiojima operations the enemy's casualties were conservatively stated by the Imperial Headquarters at 33,000. And now comes the Okinawa operations in which already the enemy has suffered 177 warships and transports sunk or damaged. That the enemy's losses in this campaign will be colossal is a foregone conclusion.

"Peace gestures on the part of the Japanese," says the American press. The utter ridiculousness of this can be seen from the report of an enemy war correspondent himself. A UP war correspondent with the American troops on Okinawa has reported that Japanese women are taking part in the counterattacks against the invaders. We ask: what better manifestation can there be of the resolute Japanese determination to overcome whatever obstacles in the effort to win ultimate victory in this war which was forced on Japan to assure her very existence.

"Nothing less than Tokyo's unconditional surrender will suffice," says the aforesaid Philadelphia Inquirer's editorial. They are mere words on the part of the paper because it knows surrender is impossible with the Japanese. The paper knows, too, that the indiscriminate bombings by B-29's on the Japanese cities as part of the enemy's nerve warfare have only served to heighten the morale of the Japanese people to fight on until final victory. In short, the enemy's current propaganda is directed for home consumption to keep the American public from giving the proper perspective to their war losses in the Pacific—losses which will increase with the logistics of shorter supply lines favoring Japan in contrast with the enemy's much longer routes.

Obituary

Kuraki Sakai, 77, secretary of the Japan Association for Service to the State Through Literature, passed away from heart failure on April 3 at his Ichikawa home in Chiba Prefecture. He was a noted satiric poet.

Japanese Thought and Character

Empires of Idea (1)

By SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

"I have lost everything save the scorched kimono on my back," said a friend of mine, one of those who have been burnt out or bombed out in a recent American aerial assault upon Tokyo. "But I never realized, as I do now, how comparatively of little value is the material possession and how all-important is the soul; as long as I have my soul I never regret the loss of all property."

Newspaper accounts of the experiences and testimonies of others confirm that the words above quoted are typical of the mentality of most people who have suffered the same ordeal.

The tansu, a chest of drawers of nice paulownia wood and artistic workmanship, dear to the heart of every Japanese woman, which in the prewar days cost a few hundred Yen, had risen in the early stages of the war to a thousand yen or more because of the want of further supplies; but lately in some sections of the damaged districts from which a wholesale exodus of "dispersers" is taking place, it has lost, if for the time being perhaps, its wonted value, being sold for a mere song.

A certain woman of fashionable taste, pressed for cash, tried to sell her pearl-necklace to the jeweller from which she had bought it (the story told in a French paper during the last world war) and offered to take even one tenth of the price she had paid for it but the jeweller refused. What? Were they false pearls then? Not a bit. And the jeweller had to explain the ABC of political economy—the law of demand and supply—to show that pretty trinkets like pearl-necklaces maintained their value as long as women had vanity enough to wish to possess prettier toys than other women had—and no longer.

What We Possess

What in the ultimate analysis do we possess? The land, the most stable and "immovable" of properties, worth thousands of Yen per tsubo, once under fire of battle or enemy occupation, will be as valuable as the land at the bottom of the sea. As to money, it is a means of exchange—a mere counter—to represent the value of property, good only as long as there are things worth buying. There is then nothing in the world we may possess or call our own. Naked came we out of the mother's womb and naked we go thither. Yes there is one thing we may possess which is the soul, or, to use a more popular word, thought.

This is the lesson we are learning anew—the same lesson the sages from ancient times to this day have continued to teach us. It is the common sense and the common saying of every Japanese today that as long as we have a particle of faith in our country and in our Yamato-damashii we are unconquerable; what if all we have be reduced to ashes? No calamity, no loss of property, no reverses in war can subdue us as long as this faith lives within us, and ultimate victory is ours.

Indeed we can dispense with pretty nearly every material thing—even food, if it comes to that. "Man doth not live by bread only but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live." Such was the ancient Hebrew thought, and it is ours today. It is the ideas treasured in the innermost shrine of our soul which we may call our only imperishable possession in this world of perishable things and changeable phenomena. It is the stuff our immortality is made of.

There is a well-known Japanese proverb as to the "fatal third generation," especially in reference to money lenders and pawnbrokers alleging that they do not last more than three generations: the equivalent of the Western saying "shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves in three generations." It only illustrates the paramount importance of idea: that it is an idea which makes a man work steadfastly for a definite purpose, to build a temple, a business, a fortune, but if men in the second or third generation do not inherit, together with the property, the same idea that had animated their sire, the material symbol of that idea has become a shadow or a tree without roots in the soil.

Invisible States

What is true of individuals—may it not be true also of nations? As we analyze the kingdoms and empires of the world we will not be slow to discover that they are only kingdoms and empires of ideas and nothing else. No such things as empires of trade, money, conquest, or exploitation can exist, or long exist. This is the verdict of history. Today the world is subdivided into many nations—80 or 90—and their conditions are diverse, some "big" or "strong," others "small" or "weak" apparently. They are not at a standstill, but are constantly rising or sinking like the thermometer according to the temperature or the ideas which push them upward or down. It will be more correct then to call various nations, instead of big and small, expanding and dwindling nations.

But here I shall classify them under two categories: "visible" and "invisible" nations. Indeed some States are so small that we must use the magnifying glass to find them on the map; and Japan was once upon a time such a State when many people in Europe had imagined it was only part of China. And today there are some nations which are invisible even if you use the microscope, for they are kingdoms of idea, not of territory, population or political sovereignty. It is important we should know something about these unseen kingdoms of idea as we do the visible; for tomorrow they may become visible, as tomorrow visible ones may fade out of our sight. The latter are bared before us in white and black, in the world almanac, in every book of political geography; our first concern is with the invisible ones. Of these the more conspicuous are the Jews, the Catholics, the Mohammedans and the Buddhists. Who of us will deny that the 15 million Jews scattered over the world are a potent nation, or that the 200 million Catholics, 250 million Mohammedans and 300 million Buddhists are each a puissant empire founded on the invisible constitution of religious faith?

Religious States

The Jews as such own no territorial or political sovereignty demanded by the modern conception of a State but are bound with strong ties of thought which for good or for evil constitute a potent influence, political, economical or religious, which no nation in the world can or does ignore. Some nations, Germany among the number, are fighting the menace of this invisible State. It makes the most insidious and formidable of the fifth column foes working for the overthrow of luckless nations which it has chosen to ruin, the United States is probably among them.

The Catholics possess a somewhat tangible shape due to the Vatican City and yet have neither territorial nor political authority in the sense in which ordinary nations are said to have. It boasts of no army, navy, still less aerial force: its sole defense and strength lies in its ideas. The same with Buddhists and Mohammedans. Some of the patriotic Mohammedans have publicly exclaimed that it is a shame that the Mohammedans, once so powerful and irresistible, should have lost all their glory, there being hardly one country that deserves to be called a really strong independent Mohammedan nation. I for one do not think it is any more a shame for them than it is for the Buddhists who lack what may be called a strictly Buddhist nation unless Burma, Thailand, China or Japan may be called one. As long as Mohammedans and Buddhists keep their faiths, what matters it if they are not vested in the pretentious habiliments of nationhood which are but shadowy things when not substantiated by immortal ideas.

There are other invisible nations, especially in Asia which, however, need excite no pity as they may gloriously appear any time as did many great nations of antiquity from the nebulous state of invisibility. But it will be instructive to recall some of the fundamental ideas which underlie these invisible States whose spiritual vitality continues to be the hope and inspiration of great portions of mankind today.

Two Hebrew Ideas

The great consolidating thoughts of the Jews may be expressed in two breaths. One is the conception of the "chosen people," which came to them in the days of their deliverer, Moses. Something like three thousand years ago their ancestors, fleeing before the Egyptians, found the Red Sea parted so that they could pass over in safety, as the Bible story goes, and as soon as they were on dry land and their pursuers came up, the sea closed up and drowned all the Egyptians. It was at this overwhelming moment that the Jews saw for the first time the hand of their God stretching out to deliver them as if it were a distinct personal deity: hence the idea of "God's own people." The second idea is that of the "faithful remnant," so eloquently described in the books of Isaiah, Hosea, Amos, Habakkuk, etc., which they conceived during their Babylonish captivity. While they must suffer for the sins of idolatry and heathenism as well as for their furious moral crimes committed in the days of their prosperity, their God has promised that by virtue of the "faithful remnant" who stayed unsullied but loyally served God, they should some day "come back" to build a glorious kingdom of Jews, comparable to the empire of David and Solomon.

These two thoughts of the "chosen people" and the "faithful remnant" are of course complementary to each other, forming as it were both sides of the shield, one underlying the other. These are exactly the kind of idea which may profitably be adopted by every man or nation which thinks itself justly punished as its guiding motto in its endeavor to recoup its lost prestige. Indeed, they are not the monopoly of the Hebrew race. On the contrary, they have been shared by every strong race or nation at all gifted with sense of righteousness, pride of race or nationality or the faith and veneration of a pious soul. Precisely because a nation thinks itself a chosen people they know they will be punished if caught wrongdoing, which of course is part of the gracious privileges they enjoy as a chosen nation, but no less doubt they will have that when purged of the impure element they will be restored to the most glorious state they had ever known. They see in the darkest hour of tribulation the light of hope gleaming in the heavens.

As long as the Jews keep these two ideas and go on reading the two books, the Talmud and the Bible, they will continue as a nation, invisible maybe, but none the less potent and puissant in any sense in which a great group of human beings may be said to constitute a united front in thought and sentiment. But many of the Jews have fairly lost and are losing their identity in the various nationalities they have adopted as their second home, working, perhaps unconsciously, as I have already hinted, to undermine the national solidarity of their adopted nations, thereby, also unconsciously perhaps, "feeding fat their ancient grudges" against their former persecutors.

Mohammedanism

The fundamental idea of Catholicism is in the famous words pronounced by the uneducated fisherman, Peter: "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God"—the words said to be actually carved on one of the foundation stones of the Vatican cathedral, constituting the "rock" on which the Catholic Church stands. The leading Catholic doctrines are fairly well known, so we will pass on to consider the central idea of Moslem. The Mohammedan religion may be described as the essence of "Islam"—the creed of "resignation to the divine will," as preached by the Prophet, that is, Mohammed. It is largely made up of Judaism and Christianity and a political as well as a religious creed both very practical and fanatical.

"To walk with God," to have God with us in our daily life so as to obtain the "peace that passeth all understanding," "to submit to the divine will," all of which most Christians habitually profess, are the living doctrines with the Mohammedans which they actually translate into action. It has been defined as "Judaism plus proselytism and the original Christianity minus the teaching of Saint Paul," or as Thomas Huxley puts it, "the Nazarenism of Jesus" without Church.

Thus in religious doctrine Mohammedanism and Christianity are very much alike. But strange to say, Mohammedans and Christians are separated by a gulf of hostility that may never be bridged. To the Mohammedan the Christian is "a dog and an infidel," and this hatred is due of course to political and historical reasons. They seem never able to get over their sense of the historical wrongs and persecution they had so long suffered at the hands of their Christian conquerors. And the fanaticism of their faith implied in such words as "to die for the Prophet is to save one's soul," and "under one's very sword lies the path direct to paradise," seems as if it were aimed against the neck of the Christian. You occasionally hear of an adherent of one faith changing it for another but seldom or never do you hear of a Mohammedan being converted to Christianity.

Unity in Faith

One interesting feature of their faith is that they have no church-going habit. Every Mohammedan is a church unto himself praying to his God directly without an intermediary, from his place of worship which is just where he happens to be. Another feature of particular interest to us of the East is the great importance they attach to the pilgrimage to Mecca where Mohammedans will gather from all parts of the world to meet; it is a band of union, creating a real visible Mohammedan Church which no other religion possesses. From this is derived, I suppose, that sense of oneness of religious and political aspirations cherished by every sincere Mohammedan of which one of the most famous expressions was the "Pan Islamism," started by the "Young Turks" about 40 years ago.

Speaking of Turkey we may express wonder why on earth she has decided to declare war on Japan, a country whom she has more reason to love than to hate, unless we are sure her hand has been forced by the anti-Axis nations. Was it not in some measure owing to the indirect influence of Japan's example in striking out for an honorable place in the comity of nations that "the sick man of Europe" staged a miraculous recovery and launched into a nationalizing movement so famous in the recent history of the world? The mystery of her hostility will be clarified some day and whoever be the real culprit behind the act, the account will be made straight between the two nations. Meanwhile, we make no doubt that the 25 million Mohammedans bound with the living bond of their faith in the Prophet cannot but constitute a mighty nation, visible or invisible, even though some parts of it be weak or dissolving in the political sense of nationhood.

As for the Buddhists, difficult as it may seem to discover their central idea in the bewildering multiplicities of sutras and their commentaries, we may nevertheless reduce them, as a certain Buddhist sage has done, to this simple formula: "Practise all the virtues and eschew all the vices; this is the whole truth of Buddhism, which the eight-year-old child knows but which the eighty-year-old man may find it difficult to put into action."

STUDY OF PLANT LIFE UNDERWATER REVIEWED

Science of Limnology Aids Fishery and Irrigation Enterprises, Says Thieneman

(Continued From Friday)

Let us not forget disease-causing bacteria living in water and transmitted to humans and animals with or by water. Limnological studies bound to gain considerable importance in the fight against them as soon as the normal bacteriology of our inland waters has been thoroughly studied. At present we know—strange as it may sound—hardly anything about the true water bacteria. It is absolutely necessary, if only for practical hygienic reasons, that the study of the bacteriological world of our inland waters be undertaken as soon as possible with the greatest possible intensity, employing methods which have, in part, already been perfected.

The productivity of inland waters, their hygienic significance, and their technical exploitation are the main problems with which applied limnology has to deal. The problem of the technical exploitation of fresh water and inland waters appears to be limited entirely to the nonbiological part of limnology. As a matter of fact, questions concerning hydraulic engineering, the importance of certain inland waters as sources of power, etc., touch mainly on hydrology and hydrography, the theory of currents, etc. But everywhere biological life, too, influences lakes and streams: one need only think of the sedimentation—to be traced in part to living organisms—in reservoirs, of the growing over and silting up of lakes and their technical significance, the role of iron bacteria in the supply of drinking water, etc. For every body of water is a unity, a totality, in which the happenings of the environment and biological processes exert an inevitable reciprocal effect upon each other.

Frustrated Causeway

Here, too, we can quote an example in which the value of a limnological "interference" can be expressed in a round figure. In the autumn of 1932 the authorities decided to remove a "death curve" on the motor road from Kiel to Plon. The road circled a small bay of the Plon Lake and thus formed a narrow curve which had been the scene of many accidents. The idea was to build a 400-meter causeway across the bay and in this way to straighten out the road. On the basis of some primitive drillings and soundings made by a firm of contractors, the building plans were already drawn up. But our own knowledge of sedimentation conditions in that lake made the whole enterprise seem rather doubtful. So we took a hand, without being asked. We discovered that the bottom of the lake, which was to support the dam, was covered by a layer of ooze not 2 meters thick, as had originally been assumed, but 11 meters thick. That put an end to the project: even if half a million marks had been invested in the construction, the success—a firm road bed—would have been extremely doubtful. In this one case, the interference of the scientist, the limnogeologist, saved the State an amount of at least 400,000 marks.

We have emphasized the practical significance of the science of limnology so much because there are many people who regard only such sciences as valuable which produce immediate practical results. Nevertheless, we are of the opinion that theoretical limnology possesses far greater significance for the culture, the spiritual culture, of the present time. We see the reason for this in the peculiar structure of this science. After all, the true essence of a science is often revealed far more by its methodology than by the objects it deals with.

Geography? Biology?

Today the term "limnology," which originally meant the science of lakes only, has been extended to cover the science of fresh-water bodies of any kind. Limnology deals with everything concerning inland waters. But inland waters are part of the earth's surface, and hence it would be natural to regard limnology as nothing but a partial field of geography. Indeed, the realization that every body of water forms a greater totality with its environment, that what happens even in a lake without influx and efflux can in the last analysis be understood only in connection with the peculiarities of its environment, is gaining more and more ground.

However, to the limnologist a body of water is not only a section of the earth covered with water, a lake, for instance, not only a depression of the earth's surface filled with water. To him its penetration with life is part of the body of water. A lake is the lake basin, its body of water, and everything in the way of plants and animals living in it. Thus to the "geographical attitude" is added a "biological attitude."

The biological parts of limnology, the study of individual organisms living in water and the study of the community of life in inland waters, are in turn parts of general ecology, i.e., that part of biology dealing with the mutual relations between organisms and their environment (of a biological and nonbiological nature).

(To Be Continued)

Captain Goro Takase Sends Encouragement To German People to Crush Mortal Enemy

Captain Goro Takase, of the Naval Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, who is an authority on Germany, has sent words of encouragement to the German people in their struggle against the enemy forces. His words were to the effect that Japan will fight at the side of Germany until victory in the war.

Captain Takase's message to Germany follows:

The development of the war situation in the Pacific shows beyond the slightest doubt that it is the intention of the enemy not to give us time and to reduce the Japanese mainland at a stroke. Operations against the main Okinawa island are proceeding at the moment.

The enemy some time ago took hold of Yiojima with the plan of establishing a line to be followed in an attempt to reduce the Japanese mainland connecting the Marianas, Yiojima and Ogasawara Islands. The enemy, who knows well that he cannot get full results from the attacks against the Japanese mainland made by means of B-29's because of the distance and the difficulty in replenishing the heavy bombers, is pushing preparations for increased attacks against the Japanese mainland with B-24's and B-25's with Yiojima as the operating base.

Having brought the Philippine campaign to a temporary close the enemy has come to pay attention to the Southwestern Islands and the main Okinawa island in his next move.

The enemy, who has talked of relying on himself to conduct operations in the Pacific area, has got the British Pacific fleet to cooperate in the present operations. From this it will be seen how serious a view the enemy is taking of the outcome of the present operations.

More than 10 days have elapsed since the enemy started the Okinawa campaign. He is pressing more than 1,000 vessels and the American and British task forces into use, thereby showing that he intends to do everything in order to bring the campaign for the invasion of the Okinawa Islands to a successful end.

Our Army and Navy forces, working as one body, have formed themselves into one special attack corps operating in the air and on sea and land, and are smashing everywhere the enemy's invading forces which are vainglorious in their reliance on quantities.

Thanks to the efforts of the Special Attack Corps we have blasted more than 200 enemy vessels and shot down several hundred planes, as will be seen from the communiques issued by the Imperial Headquarters and from reports emanating from the Army and Navy.

We have a conviction that the day is near when we will beat the combined American and British forces which are impatient for results in the present operations which we regard as the beginning of enemy operations for the invasion of the Japanese mainland as our forefathers beat the Yuan force of 100,000 men at the Tatara beach.

Our ally Germany is giving battle to the combined enemy forces and it is encouraging to note that the German army and navy and people are endeavoring in a wonderful manner to crush their mortal enemies.

If we had arms and personnel to spare we would be hurrying to the battlefield of Germany to fight at the side of the Germans.

I pray that the German people will keep on fighting bravely and gloriously. I also express my conviction that we will be making a contribution to the success of the German arms by bringing the war in the Pacific area to a speedy victorious end.

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 852, 858.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥35.00; one year, ¥68.00. Postage 60 sen per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1945

The Character of the New Cabinet

Completing the formation of his Cabinet late Saturday evening, the new Prime Minister, Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, has presented the Japanese nation with the Government which will guide it through the coming decisive months of the increasingly intensifying war. What sort of a Government it will be has been indicated by the personnel of the new Cabinet, and the general reaction must be that it reflects pretty accurately the circumstances which brought about the retirement of the Koiso Cabinet in favor of the new Government. In other words, the new Cabinet presents no great surprises but conforms to the stated aim of the Government change which was to make possible a further strengthening of the national structure for an all-out prosecution of the present war.

How the strengthening of the nation's war effort will be brought about by the new Government is indicated by the character of the new ministers. No radical innovations of questionable soundness, no strong-arm methods of coercion, no frantic search for panaceas, will be indulged in by these men if their background is any criteria. Rather, a vigorous, persistent execution of time-tested orthodox means by experienced, competent officials soundly grounded in the traditional practices of Japanese political life will undoubtedly characterize the new Cabinet. This is as it should be, for such a method conducive to the restoration of confidence is the logical means by which the entire nation can be made to rise spontaneously and naturally to manifest its fullest initiative and enthusiasm in the necessary task of fighting the total war.

It was to advance the attainment of this goal that the preceding Koiso Cabinet undertook to revitalize the nation's political life by associating with it a wider representation of all elements of society than ever before and by encouraging an unusual freedom and flexibility of initiative and expression. The fruits of this policy of the Koiso Cabinet were manifested in the emergence of a popular political movement represented by the recent organization of the new political party, the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai. Having completed its task of bringing about these changed underlying conditions in the nation's public life, the Koiso Cabinet hence gave way to make possible a new Government completely based on these new circumstances. The Suzuki Cabinet, in its composition, fulfills this function and therefore represents a natural orderly culmination of the desirable process which had been in progress for some time. In that sense, the Suzuki Cabinet presents no surprises and thus successfully meets the requirements which had been expected of it.

The background of the new ministers amply bears out this characterization. First is the fact that the majority of the new members of the Cabinet possess records of wide experience and tested competence. Home Minister Genki [illegible] is a veteran official of the [illegible] Ministry; Finance Minister [illegible] Hirose has a rich background of service in the Finance Ministry and in the financial world; Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tadaatsu Ishiguro was one of the most successful of the former Ministers of Agriculture and [illegible] and is one of the nation's outstanding authorities on agricultural production; Munitions Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda combines the background of his naval service with experience in previous Cabinets in the posts of Minister of Commerce and Industry and of Minister of Foreign Affairs; Education Minister Kozo Ota brings the wealth of his experience as former Chief Secretary of the Cabinet under the Hiranuma Government; War Minister General Korechika Anami has behind him the record of successful service as a former Vice-Minister of War and as Inspector General of Military Aviation; Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, a former Prime Minister and member of various previous Cabinets, and Justice Minister Hiromasa Matsuzaka are hold-overs from the outgoing Cabinet.

The second significant fact about the personnel of the new Cabinet is that among the new ministers who have had no direct previous experience in official administrative posts are veteran parliamentary statesmen who bring another type of needed talent to the Government. Such are Welfare Minister Tadahiko Okada, with his well known record as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Minister Without Portfolio Hyogoro Sakurai, who is particularly able to represent the new popular political movement. Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, the new President of the Board of Information and concurrently Minister of State, combines particularly aptly his experience in the House of Peers with his background of newspaper and radio broadcasting work, while Minister Without Portfolio Vice-Admiral Seizo Sakonji is a trusted lieutenant of Prime Minister Suzuki. Thus the new Cabinet is marked by a broad political representation as well as administrative experience.

The third, and possibly the most significant, fact about the members of the new Cabinet is that, aside from their individual qualifications, these men all enjoy intimate personal relationships with the great figures among the trusted retired senior statesmen of the country. Although these senior statesmen may no longer appear at the forefront of public affairs, their counsel and firm support extended to their proteges in the Cabinet will serve as a tower of strength and stability. Through such connections, the present Cabinet represents the essence of the nation's traditional political life to an unusual degree.

The concurrent holding of the posts of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs by Prime Minister Suzuki, and of the post of Minister of Transportation and Communications by Munitions Minister Toyoda is expected to be temporary, and the eventual appointment of permanent ministers to these posts is not expected to change the character of the Cabinet.

Hence, representing administrative competence and experience, representing political wisdom and close connections with the people at large, and enjoying the support and counsel of the highest quarters of the nation's public life, the new Cabinet commands the fullest confidence and loyalty of the entire nation. Under such a balanced and fully representative Cabinet, there can be no question that a new stage has been ushered in for the effective strengthening of the national effort to fight through to eventual victory.

A Year Ago Today
April 9, 1944

Eighteen two-engined enemy planes carried out a series of unsuccessful raids on Koepang, Timor Island from daybreak to midnight. Promptly engaging the enemy in battle in each raid, Japanese Units on the spot damaged one enemy plane with furious anti-aircraft gunfire. All the other attackers were repulsed. Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

* * *

In his broadcast allegedly to outline the United States foreign policy, Secretary of State Cordell Hull once again threatened neutral countries to abandon their neutrality, acording to a Washington dispatch. The report said that Hull in clearer terms than ever before "asked the neutrals with insistence to cease aiding the Axis nations." Indicating further pressure will be brought to bear on the neutrals by the American Government, Hull significantly warned, "We can no longer aquiesce in these nations drawing from the resources of the anti-Axis while at the same time they contribute to the death of troops, whose 'sacrifice,'" Hull claimed, "contribute to their salvation as well as ours."

THE EDUCATION OF A LADY

By SUMIE MISHIMA

III

"Come on quick, No. 21!" cried the woman, and my lady, only with the help of a woman who was in the crowd and who knew who this lady was, shyly elbowed her way through the throng. The same woman helped her pack the twelve pounds of fish in the lacquer basket gilt with the historical family crest of her father-in-law and tie it up on the rear of her bicycle. She rode back happily and called at the kitchen door of each member house to deliver the fish.

She saw the cotton merchant's beautifully equipped kitchen with all sorts of modern conveniences imposingly standing side by side, and also the house of the clerk of the food dealers' control association. The latter's wife had had her sixth baby a few days before and was lying in bed in the little room adjacent to the kitchen. The lean, hairy man, failing to find a woman but refusing the help offered by the neighbors, did all the housework himself, cooking, washing, cleaning and all. He carried one baby on his back and the four bigger ones ran after him, tumbling on him and on each other. His paper sliding screens were all torn, so that the tattered interior of the whole house was seen at a glance. For my lady, it was a peep into an entirely new world, full of objects, most of which she could not make out.

In the spacious old-fashioned kitchen where once a chef and his assistant and several maids had been busily occupied, my lady Yuriko worked alone. Rice had been cooked successfully. Now she fried the salmon she had brought from the shop and some of the potatoes her father-in-law had grown himself. Then she made a big pot of bean soup, took out a pickel radish from the barrel, lifting with some difficulty the thirty-pound weight stone, and sliced and arranged the pickle in a bowl. This was all for the dinner that evening.

"How are you getting along, Yuriko dear?" My lady was surprised to see her mother-in-law standing in the kitchen. The elderly lady was also in trousers, her hair disheveled and her cheeks flushed.

"Everything is just ready, my honorable mother," she said cheerfully and confidently, for she had noticed that her mother-in-law, once so hard to please, had greatly changed, and that when her numerous servants had one after another left her, she had become very dependent on her young daughter-in-law and putting aside her aristocratic mannerism, acted in a friendly, open-hearted way.

"You must be tired, mother dear."

"Yes, I am, I carried loads of earth on my back at the reservoir. I wanted to show that a peeress can work as hard as any woman. I am tired and . . . hungry, too."

Lady Yuriko was shocked for a moment, for "hungry" is a word that a Japanese lady regards as below her dignity to utter But she felt at the same time a cordial warmth in the candid confession of her honorable mother-in-law.

"I am hungry, too," cried the Baron at the table. "My, this is the best dinner I have ever tasted in my life!" Lady Yuriko smiled and bowed at the compliment.

"You seemed to enjoy the 'bee' immensely at the reservoir, my lord," said the Baroness.

"Certainly I did. This is a great age—an age of world revolution and of national revolution, where differences are being taken away between high and low, proud and humble, haves and have-nots and so on, so that we may all work together for better human relations."

"Yes, it is true. I feel much happier and freer now though we have grown considerably poorer. Ten years ago, do you remember? We had so many people to help out of difficulty—so many people without work and in heavy debt. But now it's we who are being helped by them. I am thankful for this leveling down of class barriers."

"I completely agree with you. Truly it was fun to work at the 'bee' with the boys and girls of the neighborhood."

"Girls, I should say."

"Those girls look extremely attractive, don't they, in dark trousers and red scarfs? My, that slim Yamamoto girl shouldering a forty-pound bag of earth!"

"My lord was offering help to her most gallantly."

"Why! Were you jealous?"

"No, indeed. I was glad to think that my lord did not have to pay for the company of those charming girls and even of that artful widow, and was thankful for it, remembering the exasperating sums he used to spend on the company of those silly geisha women!"

"How democratically my lady speaks!" cried the Baron.

"Yes, it's more fun to be democratic," retorted the Baroness.

"How merry you both are!" chimed in Lady Yuriko, with laughter—such hearty laughter as she had never before uttered.

(End)

THE FUTURE OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

United States Taking Advantage of Chungking's Impotence to Extend Her Imperialistic Power

By YOSHIMORI TACHIBANA

In the past eight years of resistance against Japan, never has the Chungking regime faced a more critical situation militarily as well as from a political and economic standpoint than it is experiencing today. Yet, in spite of this, an American brand of post-war Utopianism is already evident in Chungking. The question of establishing a constitutional government, which obviously cannot be executed on a practical basis in the midst of the war, is now being proposed. But one motive in conjuring such an administrative dream is to increase the people's desire for a continuation of the struggle. And it cannot be denied that from another aspect this vain step is being taken to imply that Chungking cannot hope to be rescued from its current plight without American victory and assistance.

For instance, Chiang Kai-shek declared in his New Year address: "Last year was the most dangerous and difficult year for us since 1937 (outbreak of the China Affair). However, due to the cooperation of the army and the people, we were able to weather the crisis." He warned also, "For us this year will indeed be the most difficult in our history." But he added, "I do not mean to discourage my people by this. On the contrary, I have confidence that we can overcome this most difficult period in our history." Well then, if Chiang Kai-shek has this "confidence," as he declares, it is one of reliance on the United States. Needless to point out it is not a "confidence" based on the potential fighting strength of Chungking alone.

At present Chiang Kai-shek is about to hitch the revolutionary movement of China to the destiny of the United States.

Constitutional Gov't Difficulties

It must be said that it is only natural that the Chinese Revolution which Chiang Kai-shek has entrusted to the United States is compelled to don American apparel. The New Year statement of the Chungking leader that he would call a National Assembly within this year to enact a constitution can be said to contain this political implication. Having often been demanded in the past by the Chinese Communist Party and other political factions outside the Kuomintang, the question of adoption of a constitution has always been a purely domestic issue. But now it is being demanded by the United States.

As Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu pointed out in the recent 86th session of the Imperial Diet, Chungking's move for a constitutional government is in effect a result of America's attempt to meddle in the internal affairs of Chungking by forcing an American mode of democracy on it. One of the first tangible indications of such intervention occurred when General Joseph Stilwell made a series of brazen demands on Chungking, including the order that a rapprochement be effected between Chungking and Yenan, and thereby reaped the wrath of Chiang Kai-shek.

What the United States hopes to realize in an increased collaboration between the two Chinese factions is the liquidation of Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship and the substitution of an American brand of democracy in its place. The Americans well know that one of the prior conditions of a Chungking-Yenan collaboration would be the acceptance of the Communist Party as a legitimate political organization. But this is the greatest bone of contention in the present unstable relations between the two regimes.

The Tito Faction of China

It seems that both Yenan and the United States are fully agreed in their demand that democratic rule be enforced in Chungking. American public opinion last year never missed an opportunity to blame the weakness of the Chungking army on the autocratic rule of Chiang Kai-shek. It flattered the Chinese Communists as the "Tito" of China and even disclosed hints of favoring Yenan over Chungking as the representative government of the resistance camp. However, it is plain in itself that Yenan's so-called new democracy and the American democracy are fundamentally poles apart. As the differences between the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States are now coming to the surface in Europe, a similar conflict of opinions will rise hereafter between the United States and the Chinese Communists.

No elaboration is necessary to prove that after all, the real pet of America in China is the Chungking regime. For this reason, America's persistent clamor for a democratic form of government in Chungking is not meant to hamper but to strengthen the regime for an expedient American purpose. On the contrary, however, this dictation by the United States has only embarrassed and placed Chungking in a difficult position in the eyes of the Chinese Communists.

Another reason why the United States is so concerned about forcing democracy down Chungking's throat is due to a fear that nationalistic, anti-foreign and anti-American feelings might spring from a dictatorship which advocates the building of a state through self-determination. In fact, it was this very spirit which caused the recent incident ending in the recall of General Stilwell.

But after this, Chiang Kai-shek veered toward stronger cooperation with the United States. This was clearly reflected in the manner in which nationalistic elements were ejected from his cabinet. This is a significant fact to remember in analyzing American-Chungking reltaions.

Painful Lesson to U.S.

The Stilwell incident was a painful experience and lesson to the United States. Since General Stilwell's recall, the American method of approaching Chungking has undergone some noticeable changes. That is, the United States has abandoned the usual diplomatic custom of dealing with the government of the regime and begun to work directly on the people of China. For example, Chungking's War Production Board which was personally planned and established by Donald Nelson, ex-director of America's War Production Board, was supposed to be a governmental organ under the supervision of Chungking's Military Council. In spite of this, Nelson is the actual managing-director of the production organization as its organizer and as the highest adviser to the Chungking administration. When the establishment of the Production Board became known, it is said that Chungking bankers who never ventured to give positive support to the regime before suddenly began to vie with each other in contributing the necessary capital. But this was motivated not by a sudden burst of faith in Chiang Kai-shek but in Donald Nelson.

The requisitioned factories in various Chungking-ruled provinces have also been placed, in the name of the War Production Board, under the directive wing of Donald Nelson and other American experts and technicians. In such a way, the United States is deliberately going over the heads of Chungking officials in trying to deal directly with the Chinese people. The object of this is to inject, if possible, American democracy into the hardened arteries of the Chungking dictatorship. Of course, the United States is anxious to see the Chungking regime develop along democratic lines to become an easy prey to the American imperialism. But what would Chiang Kai-shek, who regards the national revolution as his supreme goal and thereby sees the need of still strengthening his dictatorial powers, have to say to this?

National Revolution Scheme

Coming as it has so recently in world history, the Chinese revolution might be said to be experiencing all the phases and motives of the French, American and Russian revolutions, which are probably outlined in Sun Yat-Sen's Three People's Principles too. In other words, the Three People's Principles propose to establish democracy in China by a people's revolution of the French Revolution, a national revolution of the American independence and a social revolution of the Russian revolution. Although the birth of the Chinese Republic in place of the Ching dynasty is generally regarded as a democratic revolution, the fact that a constitutional government is still a dream indicates that the Chinese revolution is still far from complete. This has a direct bearing with the incompleteness of national revolution. Chiang Kai-shek has indefinitely postponed the establishment of a constitutional government on many occasions and has long regarded the Chinese Communists, advocates of a social revolution, as his enemies. To this day, he has desperately tried to fulfil a national revolution at the expense of democratic rights.

The national revolution of the Kuomintang has been led into a blind alley of uncertainty and incompleteness where it now stands by the misguided leadership of Chiang Kai-shek. But it would not entirely be incorrect to stress that the immediate problem of the Chinese revolution today is that of achieving a national revolution or freeing China from her semi-colonial status. The revolution could find its way out of the present dilemma if only its goal and direction were altered. Indeed, the immediate goal of the Chinese revolution is nationalistic.

Chungking's impotence is already known to the world without additional advertisement by the United States. And the criticisms against the passiveness of the Chungking army in the resistance against Japan are not all being made without reason. But to attribute it to the lack of democratic rule is an arbitrary assumption of the United States.

Actually the powerlessness of the Chungking army is due to the deficiency in the national structure of China or the incomplete state of her national revolution. Furthermore, the reason why the people of Chungking-ruled China cannot escape from concentrating greater effort in consolidating its internal affairs, namely in the struggle with the Chinese Communists, and why they are forced to be passive and skeptical about continuing the resistance against Japan is because they are instinctively more anxious to see their national revolution completed. Without a national revolution there can be no democratic revolution. But there have been historic precedents where a nationalistic revolution had been accomplished without an accompanying democratic revolution.

Obstacles Will Persist

We do not believe that Chungking is trying to sell-out China to the United States of its own volition. The reason why it lacks pride and does not feel ashamed to be subservient to the United States is because it is probably motivated by a utilitarian object of using the United States to its own advantage However, when that object is exploited beyond certain limits it will have the opposite effect of placing Chungking at the mercy of the United States without hope of salvation. This is the point we want to stress for the sake of China. Of course, certain Chungking newspapers have already perceived the ominous designs of Nelson's activities in China by using the words "American economic invasion" in their columns.

The question of adopting the constitution in Chungking does mean its increased collaboration with the United States but it could also be interpreted as an act of self-defense against the joint political offensive of Yenan and America. In the past, Chungking succeeded in maintaining the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek by the simple process of postponing the grant of constitutional rights. Now it is trying to preserve as well as enhance his totalitarian powers by ostensibly yielding to a constitutional form of government.

This is all too plain in the recent so-called collaborative moves, which included cabinet shifts and other acts calculated to prepare Chungking for a constitutional government. When the Chungking cabinet was reshuffled last December, it was advertised as a democratic reform. But the Communists complained it was no more than a routine shift in personnel in which Kuomintang ministers were replaced by other Kuomintang men. In that shuffle, General Chen Cheng (War Minister) and Chu Chia-hua (Education Minister) both right wing Kuomintang figures reappeared on the governmental scene but not a single "democratic element" could be found among the new cabinet appointees.

It is of common repute also that the People's Political Council which Chiang Kai-shek proudly dubbed a "Wartime Parliament" was only nominally representing the people's will. The regional governments which must be democratized before the central administration are no more than party instruments of the Kuomintang.

Even if a constitutional government is enforced "within this year" as previously promised, it is a foregone conclusion that the National Assembly which will enact the constitution, will be maneuvered according to the whims and wishes of the Kuomintang faction.

A glance at the so-called May 5th draft constitution which will become the basis of the new constitution suggests that it is based on a dictatorship principle, that is the dictatorship of the Kuomintang Party. And it is acknowledged according to the experiences of the past ten years that Chiang Kai-shek will be the first dictator under this constitutional regime.

The first article of the said draft constitution states that "China is to be a Republic based on the Three People's Principles." It can be said that the new constitution will succeed in combining legally for the first time the three elements of one party (the Kuomintang), one policy (the Three People's Principles), and one leader (Chiang Kai-shek). There is a strong possibility that the new constitution will cloak Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorial position with legality and thereby strengthen it as never before. And the ultimate goal to which it will lead is of course a national revolution.

With the adoption of the constitution, the Chinese Communists will be merged into the regime on paper, while in reality the pressure on Communist party activities will undoubtedly be intensified. As a result, the promulgation of a constitutional government and the fusion of Yenan and Chungking which is fervently desired by the United States, will create distinctly newer problems. The United States is due for a surprise when the constitution does go into effect as she will discover for the first time that the Chinese Revolution is more a national revolution than a democratic one.

His Wife

Guest: "Her voice is like velvet."
Husband: "Sh-sh! She may want a dress to match it."

INTIMATE GLIMPSES OF CONFUCIUS

Stories Give Insight Into Character of Philosopher

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

III

About Confucius' pleasant way of dealing with humble folk, we have two little stories:

"A very poor man in Lu gave Confucius a part of his food in an earthen bowl. Confucius was delighted and accepted it as if it were the highest royal gift of sacrificial meat. Tsu-lu commented. 'The earthen bowl is humble ware and the boiled stuff humble meal; how is it the Master is so delighted with it?' Confucius, 'A good man thinks of his friend; I did not consider the quality of the gift but the thought which made the giver share his food with me.'

"A fisherman presented a fish to Confucius, who declined the gift. The fisherman explained: 'The weather is hot and the market is distant; I do not think I can sell it. Rather than have it wasted, I thought it better to give it to some good man.' Confucius thanked him twice and accepted the gift."

One delightful story is preserved to show that Confucius and his disciples were not above indulging in a little harmless flirtation when not among acquaintances who might adversely criticize their behavior:

Confucius was going south to the country Ch'u. Passing a valley they came across a young country girl washing clothes in the stream. Confucius probably eager for a rest and a little diversion to relieve the monotony of the journey suggested that they talk to the girl, and so gave his drinking cup to Tsu-kung and told him to approach the girl with the excuse of asking for a drink.

So we see Tsu-kung going bravely forward and saying: "I am a man from the north now on my way south to Ch'u; the day is hot and I feel thirsty. I would like to ask for a drink of water." The girl was quite capable of dealing with the situation; she said, "The stream in the valley carries the water freely to the sea, now clear, now muddy. If you want to drink, drink, why ask your maid?" She took the cup, filled it and emptied it and then filled it again and set it down on the sand and said, "Etiquette does not permit me to offer it to you." Confucius was delighted and still staying behind, enjoying the flirtation as it were through the go-between messenger, handed his guitar to Tsu-kung, first removing the string-balance; and then asked him to speak to the girl again and see how she would reply. Tsu-kung: "A moment ago your words sounded as melodious as the cool breeze from the hill. I have the guitar here but without the balance. Won't you help me to put it in tune?" The girl: "I am a mere country girl; I do not know the five tones; how can I be of any help to you?" (And so she refused to sing for him.) Finally Confucius took out a piece of silk from his carriage and told Tsu-kung to give it to the girl and see how she would respond. Once more Tsu-kung approached her and said: "I am a northerner on my way to the south. Permit me to leave this piece of silk with you. As I cannot put it on you I will leave it by the side of the stream." The girl: "Strange, you a traveler and yet linger so long here. You part with your goods and leave it in the wilderness. I am young; how can I accept you? If you do not hurry away, some rough fellow might come and give you trouble." This was reported to Confucius, who was obviously greatly impressed by the bright country girl, for he said: "This girl knows human nature and yet behaves properly."

In spite of his strenuous life ond the many years spent in travel from country to country, Confucius evidently enjoyed unusually good health. He kept his mental and physical powers undiminished to the last, when he died at the advanced age of 73, after an illness of seven days. We may attribute it partly to good heredity for his father was also known for his unusual strength and partly to a robust cheerful attitude and a life of moderations. Moderation forms the theme of the following story:

Duke Ai of Lu asked Confucius: "Do virtuous people enjoy long life?" Confucius: "Men meet untimely death in three ways: A man who is irregular in his habits, incontinent in his appetite and over-indulgent, is killed off by disease; a man who does not know to serve his superior but loses himself in the pursuit of pleasure meets death at the hand of the law; a man who is weak and defies the strong, who is in the minority and attacks the majority, who becomes angry at slight provocation and who strikes without adequate estimate of his strength, is killed by violence. As to the man of wisdom and virtue, he knows how to exercise control over himself, he acts in accordance with the dictates of conscience, he knows when to be angry and when to rejoice, and never goes contrary to his own nature,—how, pray, can he help not being long-lived?"

Confucius' cheerful attitude is reflected in this story:

On one of his periodic visits to Tai-shan, Confucius saw Jung Ch'i-ch'i (the recluse) wearing deer-skin fastened with a leather strap and singing away with his guitar. The following conversation took place:

"Confucius: 'What are you happy about'

"Jung: 'I have many reasons for joy, but the most important are three; 1. Of all creation under heaven man is the highest being; I am happy to be a man; 2. Of the two sexes, the male is superior and the female inferior; I am happy to be a male; 3. Some are born but never see light and some never survive beyond infancy; I am happy to have lived to ninety-five. To be poor is the common lot of scholars; to die is the natural end of human life. I am poor and I am able to live the allotted span; why should I not be happy?'

"Confucius: 'Good: an excellent philosophy of life.'"

(End)

The Trapper and His Dog

A young trapper lived alone in the wilderness away out back of beyond. He lived alone, that is, except for his huge sled dog, an animal more wolf than malemute. Each fall the trapper and his silent, gray-coated companion came out of the bush for their winter supplies, then vanished again; each spring they reappeared with their season's catch of furs.

The dog was truly a silent partner for he shared every hardship, every danger of his master. As long as the object of his devotion was nearby it mattered not to the big wolf dog whether they slept under the cold stars or in the snug comfort of their cabin; in his yellow eyes smoldered an amber glow of adoration. It burned as steadily as an altar light and only when danger threatened his idol did the wolf in him reveal itself; then he bristled savagely and bared his fangs and into his eyes came the glare of the killer.

Some dogs can make room in their affections for only one person but this dog's heart was as big as his frame—big enough to include the trapper's wife when the latter married. The next spring when a baby arrived and there were three to watch over instead of two, the dog took the job and shared in the happiness that radiated from the cabin.

But the grim gods of the woods grew jealous. The trapper's wife didn't regain her strength, and the first snows of autumn fell upon a fresh mound beneath the pines where a heartbroken man and a huge gray wolf dog kept silent vigil.

Somehow the trapper made the dog understand that the dog could no longer help tend the trap lines and share the excitement of the outdoors. One partner must stay at home to guard the baby while the other made the rounds and brought in food.

Thereafter from the window the dog would watch the trapper disappear into the woods, then with a mighty sigh he would lie down near the little baby. When the child awoke or whimpered there was always soft fur for him to burrow into and the quick caress of a warm tongue to comfort him.

One day a blizzard struck while the trapper was far from home. In no time the forest was hidden in a milk-white smother. Compass in hand he set out for home. It was slow going, and night overtook him. However, the dog would surely keep the child warm, he reflected.

The gale stopped as dawn came and soon afterward the trapper staggered into the clearing. He whistled. Always that signal had brought the dog to the window in hysterical antics of welcome, but this time there was neither sight nor sound of the dog.

The trapper's heart grew cold; shouting hoarsely he broke into a run and flung himself against the door which, he now saw, stood half open.

The baby's crib was empty. The blankets were red with blood and there were great smears of blood on the floor. As the father stood rooted in horror the dog crept from under the bed; his muzzle, too, was red and the fur of his neck was matted. He did not look at the man or try to approach him, but lay there, head down, silent, eyes averted

In a flash the trapper understood. Once wolf always wolf Hunger had aroused the primitive instinct of his kind. With a cry the man raised his axe and struck with all his strength, burying it in the dog's massive head.

Suddenly there came a whimper from somewhere back of the dog's body. The father stooped and with trembling hands drew the baby from beneath the bed. The child's clothing was torn and bloodstained but he was unhurt. In a daze, the father stared around the cabin, and for the first time he saw in a dark corner the carcass of a gaunt timber wolf with its throat torn out. In its teeth was still clenched a piece of the dog's bloody fur.

Outspoken

"How many of the girls in the sewing circles are in on the secret?"
"Ten, all told."
"They would."